



The Association between Meteorological Parameters and Aneurysmal Subarachnoid Hemorrhage: A Nationwide Analysis

Citation

Lai, Pui Man Rosalind, Hormuzdiyar Dasenbrock, and Rose Du. 2014. "The Association between Meteorological Parameters and Aneurysmal Subarachnoid Hemorrhage: A Nationwide Analysis." PLoS ONE 9 (11): e112961. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0112961. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0112961>.

Published Version

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0112961

Permanent link

<http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:HUL.InstRepos:13454760>

Terms of Use

This article was downloaded from Harvard University's DASH repository, and is made available under the terms and conditions applicable to Other Posted Material, as set forth at <http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:HUL.InstRepos:dash.current.terms-of-use#LAA>

Share Your Story

The Harvard community has made this article openly available.
Please share how this access benefits you. [Submit a story](#).

[Accessibility](#)



The Association between Meteorological Parameters and Aneurysmal Subarachnoid Hemorrhage: A Nationwide Analysis

Pui Man Rosalind Lai^{1,2}, Hormuzdiyar Dasenbrock^{1,2}, Rose Du^{1,2*}

¹ Department of Neurosurgery, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, ² Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America

Abstract

Prior research has suggested that regional weather patterns impact the risk of rupture of cerebral aneurysms, but the findings in the literature have been inconsistent. Furthermore, no nationwide analysis to date has examined the association between meteorological factors and the post-procedural outcomes of patients after the treatment for ruptured cerebral aneurysms. The purpose of this study was to use a nationwide sample to analyze the association between specific meteorological parameters—temperature, precipitation, sunlight, and humidity—and hospital admission rate for and outcome after aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage. Patients were identified using the Nationwide Inpatient Sample (2001–2010): Those with an ICD-9 diagnosis code for subarachnoid hemorrhage and a procedural code for aneurysm repair were included. Climate data were obtained from the State of the Climate Report 2010 released by the National Climatic Data Center. Multivariate regression models were constructed to analyze the association between average state monthly temperature, precipitation, and percent possible sunlight, as well as relative morning humidity and both monthly hospital admission rate, adjusted for annual state population in millions, and in-hospital mortality. 16,970 admissions were included from 723 hospitals across 41 states. Decreased daily sunlight and lower relative humidity were associated with an increased rate of admission for ruptured cerebral aneurysms ($p < 0.001$), but had no association with differential inpatient mortality. No significant changes in these observed associations were seen when multivariate analyses were constructed. This is the first nationwide study to suggest that decreased sunlight and lower relative humidity are associated with admission for ruptured cerebral aneurysms. While it has been postulated that external atmospheric factors may cause hormonal and homeostatic changes that impact the risk of rupture of cerebral aneurysms, additional research is needed to confirm and further understand these relationships.

Citation: Lai PMR, Dasenbrock H, Du R (2014) The Association between Meteorological Parameters and Aneurysmal Subarachnoid Hemorrhage: A Nationwide Analysis. PLoS ONE 9(11): e112961. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0112961

Editor: Jinglu Ai, St Michael's Hospital, University of Toronto, Canada

Received: May 10, 2014; **Accepted:** October 16, 2014; **Published:** November 13, 2014

Copyright: © 2014 Lai et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Data Availability: The authors confirm that all data underlying the findings are fully available without restriction. All data are available from the National Inpatient Sample (<http://www.hcup-us.ahrq.gov/databases.jsp>).

Funding: The authors have no support or funding to report.

Competing Interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

* Email: rdu@partners.org

Introduction

Aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH) is believed to be a largely unpredictable, spontaneous event. However, the formation and rupture of cerebral aneurysms has been shown to be associated with multiple factors, including the characteristics of the aneurysm, the age of the patient, blood pressure, and changes in body temperature [1,2]. Regional weather patterns and seasonal changes have also been hypothesized to impact the risk of rupture of cerebral aneurysms. Several studies have suggested that hospital admission for aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage is associated with variations in temperature, atmospheric pressure, humidity, and the lunar cycle [3–5]. Moreover, associations between meteorological parameters and cerebral aneurysm rupture have also been observed to vary by sex [6,7]. However, the findings in the literature have been inconsistent: other studies have suggested that subarachnoid hemorrhage does not vary with season or temperature [8,9].

Although prior retrospective studies have analyzed the association between weather patterns and the risk of cerebral aneurysm rupture in patients treated at a single hospital or a limited geographic area, few large-population or nationwide studies have found an association between meteorological factors and aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage. Furthermore, no study to date has analyzed the association between weather patterns and the post-procedural outcomes of patients treated for ruptured cerebral aneurysms. This is the first nationwide analysis to investigate the association between meteorological parameters—average daily temperature, precipitation, sunlight, and morning humidity—and hospital admission for, as well as outcomes (in-hospital mortality) after aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage.

Methods

Database

Data were extracted from the Nationwide Inpatient Sample (NIS, Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project, Agency Healthcare

Research and Quality) for the years 2001 to 2010. The NIS is the largest all-payer longitudinal inpatient care database in the United States, consisting of approximately 8 million annual hospitalizations. All discharges from sampled hospitals (from across 41 states) are included in the NIS, which is an approximately 20% stratified sample of American non-federal hospitals. The NIS contains data about diagnoses, procedures, and hospital characteristics to allow for analysis of national trends in health care outcomes.

Inclusion Criteria and Outcome Measures

Diagnostic codes from the International Classification of Disease, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM) were used to identify patients with ruptured cerebral aneurysms. Patients were included if they had a diagnosis code for subarachnoid hemorrhage (ICD-9-CM 430) or intracerebral hemorrhage (ICD-9-CM 431) and at least one procedural code for aneurysm repair, by “clipping of aneurysm” (ICD-9-CM 39.51), “endovascular repair or occlusion” (ICD-9-CM 39.72), or “other repair of aneurysm” (ICD-9-CM 39.79).

The endpoints evaluated were state-adjusted hospital admission rate and in-hospital mortality. State-adjusted hospital admission rate was normalized by calculating the total number of patients identified by hospital state and admission month, divided by the state population in millions. In-hospital mortality was normalized by dividing the number of in-hospital deaths per state by the number of admissions per state. Hospital state, admission month and in-hospital mortality are directly encoded in the NIS database. Annual state population was obtained from the 2000–2010 State Characteristics Intercensal Population Estimates File, US Census Bureau, Population Division (<http://www.census.gov/popest/data/intercensal/index.html>) and was used to adjust for state hospital admission.

Climate data was obtained from the State of the Climate Report 2010 released by the National Climatic Data Center (<http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/>). The report outlines the climatic conditions at major weather observing stations in all 50 states, which includes data for monthly temperature (degree Fahrenheit), monthly precipitation (inches), percent possible sunlight, and relative morning humidity. Percent possible sunlight is defined as the total time for sunshine to reach the surface of the earth, expressed as a percentage of the maximum sunlight possible from sunrise to sunset with clear sky conditions. Average relative morning humidity is a percentage of the amount of moisture in the air compared to the maximum potential moisture the air can hold at the same temperature and pressure. The monthly values of all observing stations in each state were averaged across all years to generate averaged, independent monthly data across each state for all climate variables.

Statistical Analysis

Statistical analyses were performed using STATA 12.0 (StataCorp LP, College Station, Texas), and probability values were considered statistically significant if $p < 0.05$. Multivariable linear regression analysis was performed to evaluate the association between annual average monthly state temperature, precipitation, percent possible sunlight, and relative morning humidity on annual state-adjusted hospital monthly admission rate and in-hospital mortality rate. Subsequent multivariate regression models were constructed after patients were also stratified by sex, to evaluate if sex modifies any potential associations between hospital admission or outcomes and weather.

Results

Study Population

16,970 patients with SAH who underwent surgical clipping or endovascular coiling to repair a cerebral aneurysm were identified from 723 hospitals across 41 states (Table 1). 67.8% ($n = 11,484$) of patients included were females. The median age for all patients [interquartile range (IQR)] was 53 (34–72), and for females and males were 54 (35–73) and 51 (33–69) respectively. 6933 (40.9%) and 7325 (43.2%) patients underwent endovascular coiling only and surgical clipping only respectively. The in-hospital mortality for the patient population was 2309 (13.6%). The mortality was 1618 (14.1%) in females and 691 (12.7%) in males. The median [IQR] hospital length of stay was 17 (3–31) days.

Multivariate Analyses

Multivariate regression was utilized to analyze the association between average monthly state temperature, precipitation, daily percent possible sunlight, and relative morning humidity on state-adjusted hospital admissions for and mortality during hospitalization for aneurysmal SAH, adjusted by sex (Tables 2 and 3). Higher daily percent sunlight and greater average morning humidity were associated with a decreased rate of state population adjusted hospital admission ($p < 0.001$); however, no significant differences in mortality were seen. Greater precipitation was associated with reduced in-hospital mortality ($p = 0.001$). Temperature was not found to be associated with significantly different rates of admission or in-hospital mortality. No changes in the statistical significance of parameters were found when multivariate analyses were constructed without sex as a covariate (data not shown).

Discussion

The degree to which the rupture of cerebral aneurysms is impacted by variations in season or weather has been widely debated. Many institutional or regional retrospective studies have examined the relationship between climate and aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage, but the findings in the literature have been inconsistent. Prior research has suggested that ambient temperature, precipitation, sunlight, average humidity, and the lunar cycle may all be associated with an increased risk of rupture of cerebral aneurysms [4,5,10–13]. On the other hand, others have found no associations between weather patterns and subarachnoid hemorrhage [3,8,9]. One recent large meta-analysis review of the literature found SAH to be associated with the winter and January [14]. In the analysis, multiple studies reported associations with temperature and humidity, although the directions of effects were conflicting due to the heterogeneity of the population pool. To date, the climatic effects on spontaneous SAH continue to be unclear and conflicting.

In this study, 16,970 patients from 723 hospitals across 41 US states over a 10-year period who presented with aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage were analyzed. Four specific meteorological parameters were examined—temperature, precipitation, sunlight, and humidity—to evaluate how these factors are associated with admission rates for and outcomes after aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage. After adjusting for state population, greater sunlight and higher average morning humidity were found to be associated with decreased rate of hospital admission for ruptured cerebral aneurysms. The increased admission with decreased sunlight is consistent with prior studies demonstrating increased admission with winter and January.

There are few reports studying the correlation of aneurysmal SAH and sunlight exposure. Neider *et al.* recently reported no

Table 1. Demographics of 16, 970 patients with SAH who underwent surgical clipping and/or endovascular coiling.

Age (median years, interquartile range)	53 (34–72)
Females	11,484 (67.8%)
Treatment: Clipping only	6933 (40.9%)
Treatment: Coiling only	7325 (43.2%)
Mortality	2309 (13.6%)
Hospital length-of-stay (median days, interquartile range)	17 (3–31)

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0112961.t001

association between hourly sunlight and incidence of aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage [15]. However, there have been prior studies suggesting a distinct latitudinal pattern for subarachnoid hemorrhage occurrence with progressively decreasing rates from north to south [16–18]. Furthermore, multiple studies have associated summer months with lower rates of subarachnoid hemorrhage [14,19]. These phenomena have previously been postulated to be associated with hours of sunshine [20]. Sunlight exposure have also been correlated previously with cerebral infarction [21] as well as with the rupture of abdominal aortic aneurysms [22].

It has been postulated that sunlight may impact blood pressure, which ultimately affects the risk of aneurysm rupture. There are new evidences suggesting seasonal blood pressure to be associated with daylight hours [23]. Sunlight exposure has been shown to alter blood pressure through the effects of UV light on vitamin D and parathyroid hormone status, stimulating changes in vascular smooth muscle and intracellular calcium, adrenergic responsiveness, and endothelial function [24,25]. Vitamin D deficiency is associated with high blood pressure and the prevalence of the deficiency has seasonal as well as geographic variation based on sunlight exposure [26]. Thus, it is biologically plausible that the association between decreased sunlight hours and greater hospital admissions of cerebral aneurysms may be at least partially attributable to the effects of Vitamin D on blood pressure. Moreover, blood pressure is a known independent risk factor associated with both formation and rupture of cerebral aneurysms [27,28].

Variations in blood pressure have been proposed in the literature to explain the bimodal circadian distribution of SAH, with initial peak during morning hours and a second peak in the late afternoon [29]. Thus, the relationship between sunlight and aneurysm rupture may also be explained through its indirect effect on blood pressure via the circadian rhythm. Given the model of monthly admission used in this study and lack of specific blood pressure data in NIS, we were unable to account for blood pressure as a covariate. Further studies in investigating this

relationship would be important to further our understanding on the association of sunlight with aneurysmal rupture.

The association of sunlight exposure and SAH has also been attributed to the regulation of serotonin by the light/dark cycle. Serotonin in CSF has been reported to fluctuate with both daylight exposure and seasonal variations, with peaks in the spring and troughs in the fall [30,31]. It has been postulated that the changes in serotonin level affect the sensitivity of cerebral vessels [16], and subsequently, influences the rupture of cerebral aneurysms. Furthermore, sunlight exposure may also affect patient behaviors, such as tobacco smoking and exercise, which may also impact the risk of aneurysm rupture [32].

Studies have previously reported no association between average humidity and spontaneous SAH [3,11,15,33–35]. One systematic review and meta-analysis found a total of 15 studies on the association of relative humidity and SAH incidence. Among the studies, a significant relationship between SAH and humidity was found in three studies [14,36]. In our analysis, lower relative morning humidity was found to be associated with increased rate of hospital admission for aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage. One study found that decreased relative humidity and air pressure increase insensible water loss and blood viscosity [37]. Arterial wall shear stress is directly proportional to velocity of blood flow and blood viscosity, potentially increasing the risk of aneurysm rupture. Cigarette smoking has been proposed to have a similar mechanism of increasing the risk of cerebral aneurysm rupture: increasing wall shear stress through greater blood viscosity and volume [38]. Thus, it is possible that low relative humidity may have a transient effect on blood viscosity.

While many previous studies have examined the relationship between ambient temperature and aneurysmal hemorrhage, the data has been conflicting. While some studies have reported no association between temperature and SAH [9,15,34–36], others have found a correlation of aneurysmal hemorrhage with low or extreme temperatures [2,5,7,25,33,39]. In this study, average monthly temperature was not found to be associated with a differential rate of hospital admission for ruptured cerebral aneurysms. It has been postulated that cold temperature exposure

Table 2. Multivariate analysis evaluating the association between meteorological parameters by state and annual state population-adjusted hospital admission rate for aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage, adjusted for sex.

State-Adjusted Hospital Admission	Coefficient	95% Confidence Interval	p
Average Daily Temperature	0.012	(0.002, 0.02)	0.021
Average Daily Precipitation	−0.044	(−0.2, 0.07)	0.426
Average Percent Daily Sunlight	−0.061	(−0.08, −0.04)	<0.001
Average Morning Humidity	−0.041	(−0.05, −0.03)	<0.001

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0112961.t002

Table 3. Multivariate analysis evaluating the association between meteorological parameters by state and in-hospital mortality after aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage, adjusted for sex.

In-hospital Mortality	Coefficient	95% Confidence Interval	p
Average Daily Temperature	0.0007	(−0.003, 0.002)	0.158
Average Daily Precipitation	−0.017	(−0.03, −0.007)	0.001
Average Percent Daily Sunlight	−0.001	(−0.003, 0.0003)	0.119
Average Morning Humidity	−0.004	(−0.002, −0.0008)	0.512

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0112961.t003

activates the sympathetic nervous system, increasing blood pressure and resulting in increased risk of aneurysm rupture. Similar to sunlight exposure, temperature can also affect behaviors, including exercise, tobacco and alcohol consumption that may influence the risk of aneurysm rupture [40]. Although temperature is influenced by many factors, it is correlated with sunlight. It can also be postulated that the previously reported association between rupture of cerebral aneurysms and temperature may be at least partially attributable to differential sunlight exposure. In this study, sunlight and temperature were analyzed separately and only sunlight, but not atmospheric temperature, was found to be associated with hospital admission rates.

In this study, greater precipitation was found to be associated with significantly reduced in-hospital mortality after, but not with different admission rates for subarachnoid hemorrhage. This may be related to the decreased vitamin D levels that are associated with increased precipitation and associated decreased sunlight. Vitamin D has been shown to affect the immune system and to increase the production of antimicrobial peptides such as cathelicidins [41]. Lower cathelicidin levels have been shown to be correlated with increased mortality in patients with community-acquired pneumonia [42] and low vitamin D levels have been shown to be associated with increased mortality in critically ill patients [43]. In addition, increased precipitation may be associated with increased depression and seasonal affective disorders [44] that may lead to physical and emotional stress or health-related behaviors such as propensity to seek care that may affect outcome.

Prior research has suggested that the association between weather patterns and cerebral aneurysm rupture may vary by sex. Some studies have reported an association between admission for subarachnoid hemorrhage and seasonal variations in females, while others have only made this observation in males [3,45]. To evaluate whether there is any associations between meteorological parameters and cerebral aneurysm rupture differ based on sex, separate regression analysis were constructed with and without sex as a covariate. Sex was not found to change the observed associations between sunlight or humidity and hospital admission for aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage.

There are many important limitations of this study. Weather patterns were examined in this study by state, but there may be large variations in meteorological parameters within given states.

Moreover, average monthly values were utilized for the individual meteorological factors, but likewise weather may change substantially within a specific month. Prior analyses have suggested that daily changes in weather may be associated with aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage [33,39]; however, daily variations could not be examined as the specific day of admission is not available in the NIS. Barometric pressure is an additional meteorological parameter that has been previously reported to be associated with the rupture of cerebral aneurysms [27], but this data was not available from the State of the Climate Report. Coding inaccuracies are a potential concern for any study based on ICM-9-CM identifiers. Furthermore, this study population was limited to those who underwent procedural treatment for cerebral aneurysm repair, but did not include patients who died before intervention.

Nonetheless, the NIS is the largest all-payer database in the United States, and few large sample studies have found a relationship between weather patterns and cerebral aneurysm rupture. Moreover, the NIS provides a very large sample of patients from a large geographic area who presented across a decade, allowing for a comprehensive analysis of the association between meteorological parameters and subarachnoid hemorrhage.

Conclusions

This is the first nationwide retrospective study to associate sunlight exposure and humidity with the risk of cerebral aneurysm rupture. Greater precipitation was associated with reduced in-hospital mortality. The associations of external climatic factors with aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage may be explained by homeostatic regulation, hormonal fluctuations and changes in human behavior, although further investigation is needed to elucidate these connections. Further research is needed to confirm these findings and further understand the pathophysiology of these relationships between climate and cerebral aneurysms.

Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: RD. Performed the experiments: PL. Analyzed the data: PL HD. Wrote the paper: PL HD RD.

References

1. Taylor CL, Yuan Z, Selman WR, Ratcheson RA, Rimm AA (1995) Cerebral arterial aneurysm formation and rupture in 20,767 elderly patients: hypertension and other risk factors. *Journal of neurosurgery* 83: 812–819.
2. Kirkness CJ, Burr RL, Thompson HJ, Mitchell PH (2008) Temperature rhythm in aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage. *Neurocritical care* 8: 380–390.
3. Oyoshi T, Nakayama M, Kuratsu J (1999) Relationship between aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage and climatic conditions in the subtropical region, Amami-Oshima, in Japan. *Neurologia medico-chirurgica* 39: 585–590; discussion 590–581.
4. Slatina E, Music M, Babic N, Pleho-Kapic A, Dervisevic S, et al. (2012) Correlation of barometer pressure and incidence of cerebrovascular insult. *Materia socio-medica* 24: 232–237.
5. Fang CW, Ma MC, Lin HJ, Chen CH (2012) Ambient temperature and spontaneous intracerebral haemorrhage: a cross-sectional analysis in Tainan, Taiwan. *BMJ open* 2.

6. Muroi C, Yonekawa Y, Khan N, Rousson V, Keller E (2004) Seasonal variations in hospital admissions due to aneurysmal subarachnoid haemorrhage in the state of Zurich, Switzerland. *Acta neurochirurgica* 146: 659–665.
7. Lejeune JP, Vinchon M, Amouyel P, Escartin T, Escartin D, et al. (1994) Association of occurrence of aneurysmal bleeding with meteorologic variations in the north of France. *Stroke; a journal of cerebral circulation* 25: 338–341.
8. Vulekovic P, Nikolic-Doric E, Kojadinovic Z, Papic V, Karan M, et al. (2011) A temporal pattern in the occurrence of aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage in the Province of Vojvodina, Serbia. *Acta neurochirurgica* 153: 1313–1319; discussion 1319.
9. McDonald RJ, McDonald JS, Bida JP, Kallmes DF, Cloft HJ (2012) Subarachnoid hemorrhage incidence in the United States does not vary with season or temperature. *AJNR American journal of neuroradiology* 33: 1663–1668.
10. Ali Y, Rahme R, Matar N, Ibrahim I, Menassa-Moussa L, et al. (2008) Impact of the lunar cycle on the incidence of intracranial aneurysm rupture: myth or reality? *Clinical neurology and neurosurgery* 110: 462–465.
11. Law HY, Wong GK, Chan DT, Wong L, Poon WS (2009) Meteorological factors and aneurysmal subarachnoid haemorrhage in Hong Kong. *Hong Kong medical journal* = *Xianggang yi xue za zhi/Hong Kong Academy of Medicine* 15: 85–89.
12. Landers AT, Narotam PK, Govender ST, van Dellen JR (1997) The effect of changes in barometric pressure on the risk of rupture of intracranial aneurysms. *British journal of neurosurgery* 11: 191–195.
13. Buxton N, Liu C, Dasic D, Moody P, Hope DT (2001) Relationship of aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage to changes in atmospheric pressure: results of a prospective study. *Journal of neurosurgery* 95: 391–392.
14. de Steenhuisen Pters WA, Algra A, van den Broek MF, Dorhout Mees SM, Rinkel GJ (2013) Seasonal and meteorological determinants of aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Journal of neurology* 260: 614–619.
15. Neidert MC, Sprenger M, Wernli H, Burkhardt JK, Krayenbuhl N, et al. (2013) Meteorological influences on the incidence of aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage - a single center study of 511 patients. *PLoS one* 8: e81621.
16. Vinall PE, Maislin G, Michele JJ, Deitch C, Simeone FA (1994) Seasonal and latitudinal occurrence of cerebral vasospasm and subarachnoid hemorrhage in the northern hemisphere. *Epidemiology* 5: 302–308.
17. Takahashi E, Sasaki N, Takeda J, Ito H (1957) The geographic distribution of cerebral hemorrhage and hypertension in Japan. *Human biology* 29: 139–166.
18. Koffijberg H, Buskens E, Granath F, Adami J, Ekblom A, et al. (2008) Subarachnoid haemorrhage in Sweden 1987–2002: regional incidence and case fatality rates. *Journal of neurology, neurosurgery, and psychiatry* 79: 294–299.
19. Feigin VL, Anderson CS, Rodgers A, Bennett DA (2002) Subarachnoid haemorrhage occurrence exhibits a temporal pattern - evidence from meta-analysis. *European journal of neurology: the official journal of the European Federation of Neurological Societies* 9: 511–516.
20. Tsementzis SA, Kennet RP, Hitchcock ER, Gill JS, Beevers DG (1991) Seasonal variation of cerebrovascular diseases. *Acta neurochirurgica* 111: 80–83.
21. Kent ST, McClure LA, Judd SE, Howard VJ, Crosson WL, et al. (2013) Short- and long-term sunlight radiation and stroke incidence. *Annals of neurology* 73: 32–37.
22. Takagi H, Umemoto T (2005) Abdominal aortic aneurysm prefers to rupture on a dim day. *Journal of vascular surgery* 41: 735–736; author reply 736–737.
23. Modesti PA, Morabito M, Massetti L, Rapi S, Orlandini S, et al. (2013) Seasonal blood pressure changes: an independent relationship with temperature and daylight hours. *Hypertension* 61: 908–914.
24. Rostand SG (1997) Ultraviolet light may contribute to geographic and racial blood pressure differences. *Hypertension* 30: 150–156.
25. Brennan PJ, Greenberg G, Miall WE, Thompson SG (1982) Seasonal variation in arterial blood pressure. *British medical journal* 285: 919–923.
26. Tamez H, Kalim S, Thadhani RI (2013) Does vitamin D modulate blood pressure? *Current opinion in nephrology and hypertension* 22: 204–209.
27. Setzer M, Beck J, Hermann E, Raabe A, Seifert V, et al. (2007) The influence of barometric pressure changes and standard meteorological variables on the occurrence and clinical features of subarachnoid hemorrhage. *Surgical neurology* 67: 264–272; discussion 272.
28. Lindgren AE, Kurki MI, Riihinen A, Koivisto T, Ronkainen A, et al. (2014) Hypertension predisposes to the formation of saccular intracranial aneurysms in 467 unruptured and 1053 ruptured patients in Eastern Finland. *Annals of medicine*.
29. Inagawa T, Takechi A, Yahara K, Saito J, Moritake K, et al. (2000) Primary intracerebral and aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage in Izumo City, Japan. Part I: incidence and seasonal and diurnal variations. *J Neurosurg* 93: 958–966.
30. Overlack A, Zenzen JG, Ressel C, Muller HM, Stumpe KO (1987) Influence of magnesium on blood pressure and the effect of nifedipine in rats. *Hypertension* 9: 139–143.
31. Luyckx JJ, Bakker SC, Lentjes E, Boks MP, van Geloven N, et al. (2012) Season of sampling and season of birth influence serotonin metabolite levels in human cerebrospinal fluid. *PLoS one* 7: e30497.
32. Ballaro A, Cortina-Borja M, Collin J (1998) A seasonal variation in the incidence of ruptured abdominal aortic aneurysms. *European journal of vascular and endovascular surgery: the official journal of the European Society for Vascular Surgery* 15: 429–431.
33. Abe T, Ohde S, Ishimatsu S, Ogata H, Hasegawa T, et al. (2008) Effects of meteorological factors on the onset of subarachnoid hemorrhage: a time-series analysis. *Journal of clinical neuroscience: official journal of the Neurosurgical Society of Australasia* 15: 1005–1010.
34. Cowperthwaite MC, Burnett MG (2011) The association between weather and spontaneous subarachnoid hemorrhage: an analysis of 155 US hospitals. *Neurosurgery* 68: 132–138; discussion 138–139.
35. Besicoglu K, Hanggi D, Stummer W, Steiger HJ (2008) Dependence of subarachnoid hemorrhage on climate conditions: a systematic meteorological analysis from the düsseldorf metropolitan area. *Neurosurgery* 62: 1033–1038; discussion 1038–1039.
36. Hughes MA, Grover PJ, Butler CR, Elwell VA, Mendoza ND (2010) A 5-year retrospective study assessing the association between seasonal and meteorological change and incidence of aneurysmal subarachnoid haemorrhage. *British journal of neurosurgery* 24: 396–400.
37. Hashiguchi N, Takeda A, Yasuyama Y, Chishaki A, Tochihara Y (2013) Effects of 6-h exposure to low relative humidity and low air pressure on body fluid loss and blood viscosity. *Indoor air* 23: 430–436.
38. Chalouhi N, Ali MS, Starke RM, Jabbour PM, Tjoumakaris SI, et al. (2012) Cigarette smoke and inflammation: role in cerebral aneurysm formation and rupture. *Mediators of inflammation* 2012: 271582.
39. Gill RS, Hambridge HL, Schneider EB, Hanff T, Tamargo RJ, et al. (2013) Falling temperature and colder weather are associated with an increased risk of aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage. *World neurosurgery* 79: 136–142.
40. Jeong TS, Park CW, Yoo CJ, Kim EY, Kim YB, et al. (2013) Association between the daily temperature range and occurrence of spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhage. *J Cerebrovasc Endovasc Neurosurg* 15: 152–157.
41. Hewison M (2012) An update on vitamin D and human immunity. *Clin Endocrinol (Oxf)* 76: 315–325.
42. Leow L, Simpson T, Cursons R, Karalus N, Hancox RJ (2011) Vitamin D, innate immunity and outcomes in community acquired pneumonia. *Respirology* 16: 611–616.
43. Amrein K, Zajic P, Schnedl C, Waltensdorfer A, Fruhwald S, et al. (2014) Vitamin D status and its association with season, hospital and sepsis mortality in critical illness. *Crit Care* 18: R47.
44. de Craen AJ, Gussekloo J, van der Mast RC, le Cessie S, Lemkes JW, et al. (2005) Seasonal mood variation in the elderly: the Leiden 85-plus study. *Int J Geriatr Psychiatry* 20: 269–273.
45. Chyatte D, Chen TL, Bronstein K, Brass LM (1994) Seasonal fluctuation in the incidence of intracranial aneurysm rupture and its relationship to changing climatic conditions. *Journal of neurosurgery* 81: 525–530.